THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY F. BRADFORD JR.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky. A Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock-The representatives of the subordinate lodges are required to be punctual in their attendance. JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

PAHE Companions of the H. Royal Chapter within the state of Kentucky are invited to attend at the Masonic Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in November next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the H. C.

D. BRADFORD, Scribe.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

FOR SALE. THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,

Agent for the owner.
40-th Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

Doctor Walter Brashear

May 10, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Mill in course of the ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to precisely. to be either delivered at the Mill or some con venient landing on the Kentucky river.

16 JOHN H. MORTON & Co.
Lexington Steam Mill, April 15

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be purchased unless first rate.

Enquire of the Printer. August 22.

LEFI L TODD.

dence is Lexington. Sept. 6, 1813 36--tf

" Money makes the Mare go." The subscribers are very much in want of 3 or 4 Windsor Chair-makers—journeymen of the first kind will meet with much better encouragement than ever has been given in the western country; at least 25 per cent more than is common will be given at their shop in Lebanon, Ohio.

WILES & Co.

HOUSE & LOT.

Now occupied by said Norton, on Cheapside this is as good as any stand in Lexington for a store, and will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, secured as above.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the above house, on Cheapside

41-4tp October 10. WHEAT.

The subscribers are buying Wheat at their Steam-Mill, in L xington.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
September 29.

September 29.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & More row, is this day diss lived by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the above from are requested to call and settle off their respective accounts by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morrow, under which firm the business in future will be 41-6

The Co-parinership Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has sommenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders-and the usual attention to oustomers Hats of the first quality only, al ways on hand, for those who may please to

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN, HAVING disposed of their stock of Goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Water street, next door above S. & G. Trotter, and settle their accounts.

Lexington, October 10, 1814.

NOBLE & BYWATERS Have opened an elegant asssorument of MERCHANDIZE,

Perhaps the best in the western country which will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by Jonn Keiser as a tavern, and lately by E Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best cotton in half bales sale.

Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book accompt, are requested to make immediate -no indulgence will be given. Those having claims against E. Noble, will please bring them for settlement.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY. THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es tablishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by

wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES. Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want shem for domestic use, will find it to their terest to call on him, or to give him their or-ders, which will be promptly attended to, and

faithfully executed. JOHN BRIDGES, Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot

ton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes B Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814

Sales at Auction.

MERINO SHEEP.

TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES For sale on Monday, 15th Nov. being Fayette court day, at four months credit for opproved negotiable paper. Those sheep are genuine merinos—young and healthy—have been tup'd by a superior buck. Farmers and others have now an opportunity of procuring this valuable breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock on Short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable. D. BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2d, 1814, will be sold at auction, Four Building Lots.

Lying on Upper street, opposite the ground of the Rev James Blythe They have a front each of about 40 feet, and extend back about 165 feet to an alley of 20 feet in width. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—one-third payable the first day of April next; one third the first day of January, 1816, and the remainder the first day of January, 1817 An endorsed note will be required for the first payment, and a lien will be taken to secure the remainder. D BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY,

Nov. 2, will be sold at auction on the premises, A LOT OF GROUND,

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

May 10, 1813 stands Mr. Rankin's meeting house. It contains sixty three feet fronting on Short street nd running back 93 feet to a 15 feet alley.

Terms of the sale—6, 12, and 18 months credit; negotiable notes satisfactorily end-dorsed.—Sale to commence 2 o'clock, p. m

D. BRADFORD, Auct'r.

SLAVES AT AUCTION. GEORGE NORTON,

Proposes selling on Saturday the 12th day of November next, at auction, about

26 or 30 likely Negroes, Principally Men and Boys, and mostly Trades men ; such as Nailors, Blacksmiths and Shoemakers, and some Farmers. Those Negroes having been many of them employed in his factory, would be a valuable acquisition to any person engaged in the Nailory. There wil be sold at the same time all the Nailor's tools with four complete sets of Blacksmith's tools There will WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo urbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of resitwelve months, for approved negotiable en-dorsed notes, with a discount of 10 per cent.

per annum for prompt payment

At the same time will be sold, the

the morning, at the above house, on Cheapside Damel Bradford, Auct.

Sale at Auction

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed by Hen ry Banks of Virginia to the subscribers, ther will be exposed to tale at auction in the town o

ON SATURDAY,
The 5th day of November next, A Tract of Land.

Containing "about 50 acress, be the same more said town and bounded by the tract lately owned by Hancock Lee.—By said river and by the town of Frankfort and the lots sold by Humphrey Marshall to Mark Hardin" which Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Grocehis mortgage.

Also, one half acre in the town of Frank-fort, designated in the plan of said town by its No. 119 This lot is enclosed but the pre ent possessor has the privilege of removing the fence whenever possession is required.

Five hundred dollars of the purchase money

will be required to be paid at the time of the sale-for the residue twelve months credit will be allowed to be secured by a deed of

The sale will commence about 3 o'clock, P M. on the public square.

M. D. HARDIN.

WILLIAM TRIGG.

October 15th, 1814. * ." It is probable that at the time of sale | Carey Ploughs all the persons concerned in the object of the trust may agree to an alteration of the time Grubbing Hoes of payment or mode of securing the amount of the sale above the sum of \$500 required to be paid in hand.

M D H.

Graubage Hoes The Mattocks

Hanges of all descriptions

Carpenters, Hatchets be paid in hand. WT

JUST RECEIVED IN addition to our former stock of goods a

large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE—consisting of DRY GOODS, QUEENS' WARE, GRO-CERIES, &c.
Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago

for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudly

Lexington, Sept 19, 1814

With b. LL persons are forewarned from ta-LL persons are forewarned from ta-king an assignment on a note, given y me to Joshua Bowdry, for \$ 300, enlorsed by John Fowler and Frederick Ridgley, payable at the Lexington Branch Bank, 60 days after date, dated 10th of October 1814. The above note was given for a Negro Girl that has proved unsound, and I am determined not to pay the

same unless compelled. BENJ. BRUCE. October 19, 1814.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT: The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend car-

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj.

Milner's tavern in Richmond
Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Malison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and prompt-ness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the supe-riorty of their establishment to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public pa tronage. HENRY BALLARD, THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17.

CORMISH & MONTGOMERY, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they intend establishing a FULLING MILL in Woodford county, on Clear creek, near Castleman's tan-yard, which will be in operation by the 1st of November next, where those who may please to favor them with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner They will attend on every court day, in Lexington, at the house of phen Young—in Versailles at the house of Mr. Laughray, and in Nicholasville at the house of ——to take in cloth which shall be returned dressed at the following court. October 10, 1814.

HIS is to inform the public, that I have rented the FULLING MILL on Town Fork, where John Kennedy now tends, and have agreed with a good workman to work in partnership with me. Those who will deposit their Cloth in my care, may depend on my exertions to finish it in the best manner that we are capable of. I shall attend at Mahony's in Georgetown, John Dishman's in Lexington, and at Laughery's in Versailles, to take in Cloth, and will return them the next court if possible to get them finished-the mill shall be put in a state not to damage cloth before she fulls any for me. JOHN MORRIS.

October 1o.

Lexington Porter & Ale BREWERY.

JHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing in a few days-Those desirous of obtaining a regular supply of Grains during the season, are requested to make an early ap-plication at the Brewery, otherwise they will be liable to disappointment. Wanted a good Journeyman COOPER, to whom liberal wages

HOPS bought in large or small quantities Those having Barley for sale are requested to. send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to bringing it to town. A steady good Draught Horse for sale. 42:6 Lex. Oct. 17.

FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very suitable for a hackney coach.

Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and

Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable

Humphrey Marshall to Mark Hardin" which Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceland was conveyed by said Marshall and wife ries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kersi to said Banks and by Banks mortgaged to said meres, Woollen and Cotton Cords, Cailicoes, Marshall to secure one thousand five hundred dollars. This land will be sold subject to elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.— Spun and raw Cott n. Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWES, Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail. The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the parrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small; quantitity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reason able terms for cash or the usual credits, viz: Steeled Hoes

Drawing Knives Chains of all kinds

Shovels and Tong

Pothooks

Common ditto, Carpenters, Hatchets Hand Axes

Ladles able to execute large jobs on the shortest no-

tice-Horse shoeing will be particularly and by executive decorum. carefully attended to. R. DOWNING. Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber the night of the 13th inst. a SILVER WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY.

N. B. We also have on band a quantity of hollow links, about a half inch long. She is a JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal stop watch and has had a second hand but lost to any in the state, and will be sold at the fac-tory prices. W. & Mc. Lexington, Sept 19 1814 off—the hands are gold—there is nicely engra-ved on the back, J. O. the owners name—the number not recollected. She is a London watch-I wish the silver smiths to take notice of all watches coming under their view, as I wish the villian detected if possible JAMES OWENS.

Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Ky. October 15, 1814.

CAUTION.

I warn the public against trading for a note given by me to John Cleaveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleavland had no right to sell-The note calls for one hundred gallons of whisky on the first day of March

WILLIAM BARTLETT. Fayette County, Oct. 18 1814.

POLITICAL.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. MADISON.

place in your paper, to the following interest.

In a rticle, on a highly important subject, from that independent republican print, the "National Advocate"

The many single place in your paper, to the following interest.

Sense.

4th. The letter writer says "it is undependent republican print, the "National Advocate"

enemy to the former of these places, is the President. republished in this paper in the following manner and with the following remarks did every thing for the defence of the disby the editor:

"MADISOM versus ARMSTRONG.

When we published the letter of the dismissed Secretary Armstrong, our readers will recollect, that we accompanied it with a remark that we presumed the President's de-fence would appear in the shape of an editorial article in the National Intelligencer. It seems, however, that a different mode as well as channel of communication has been resorthas been chosen as the medium of communica-

from any other view, we shall not pretend to decide. That the letter has received the sanc-Administration against the attacks of opposi-tion on the ground of the war, and the des-truction of the capital; ingeniously blending the letter of the ex-secretary with the general opposition, and thereby weakening if not destroying the influence of his attack upon the minds of the republicans throughout the Union. This at least was the effect, evidently intended to be produced by the writer We n the Ex-Secretary

We will not suffer to pass without an-President that this production had either his sanction or authority. We see nothing of " the intrinsic evidence of the fact" discovered by the Editor of the Register. We even see much evidence of that kind directly against his conclusion.

1st. The art ascribed to it, of avoiding the abstract question, or of blending with it topics long in controversy and of a general nature, is no art at all, and is much more likely to have been the work of some half-witted conceited clerk, than of a master in disputation. Such an atof the President and equally discreditable to his head and his heart.

2d. It is not credible nor consistent with the well established character of the President, that he should either be so disingenuous as to have written a vindication of himself, or have sanctioned the writing of one by another, when in The subscriper having five Forges, will be that very vindication it is admitted that

3d. It is not more credible that Mr. Madison could profess, as does the author of this letter, either positively or by induction—that the President can do no ewrong—that the lips of his ministers are hermetically sealed-that they must do and suffer as he directs, without having the right either to admonish the public or to vindicate themselves. Such was not the opinion of Mr. Madison, when Mr. MONROE published his view of the conduct of the executive in his own vindication after being recalled from France .--Such, we hope, will never be the doctrine States. It may do well enough for the meridian of Britain, but will never flourish in our republican clime. But what " secret," we ask, was betrayed by the publication of the late Secretary of War? Was his conversation with the President not the President himself mention it? Was it not a subject of public notoriety vince of another; as a confounder of de-in Washington? Was it not so from its partments entirely distinct; and as an

own nature? And was all the world to be indulged in speaking of this conversation, excepting one only of the parties to it? And yet to the President would the editor of the Register ascribe a censure I think it would be an act of justice to the lips on a secret known to all the gossips

deniable that he (the late Secretary) was The many misrepresentations that have been not sacrificed either to hopular fury or to put affoat on this subject and the pernicious private resentment," because when he consequences they were likely to produce, are, here, it is believed, confuted and made harmless. The would-be exclusive friends of the President, in pretending to defend him, are, in reality, been assailing him with more effect than his bitterest enemies. This calls to my mind the proverb that "officious friends are more to be dreaded, than avowed enemies."

In other words, the President did not dismiss him from office, but conceived it miss him from office, but conceived it necessary that he should leave its duties We have seldom noticed the attempts to be temporarily exercised by another. of the Albany Register to annoy the ad- And to what was this necessity owing? ministration, because it appeared to us to be the peculiar province of the republithe orders of a head of department—to can papers published in that city to ad- the "loosened passions" and "unauthorminister the correction which these attended of the inhabitants of tempts so frequently merit. But we find Georgetown and the city—to the alterin the Register of the 27th ult. (which native these presented between supporthas just been put into our hands) an ar- ing the " minister" or yielding to the ticle which we cannot pass over in silence. mob-and yet it is "undeniable," says The letter first published in the Boston this letter writer, "that the Secretary Patriot, and said to have been written by was not sacrificed either to popular fury a gentleman in Washington to his friend or private resentment!" Surely such in Boston, relative to the late visit of the mean prevarication cannot be ascribed to

5th. It is admitted that the Secretary trict of Columbia, that could officially be done by him. " A new military district was created, &c. a General specially appointed to command it, with authority to call out the militia, require supplies, &c. &c." But this, says the letter writer, was a mere bureau operation-"it could be done with a dash or two of the pen." And what more would this man, in his ed to, for the vindication of the President.

The form of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, to his friend in Boston." has wisdom, have required from a Secretary and always been able and willing to have been deemed the most proper, and the Boston satisfied the "inquiries of prudence," on Patriot, instead of the National Intelligencer. the following points. Whether the enemy would come to Washington? When Whether this course has been adopted with they would come there? and with what a view to conceal the concert or connivance of force they would come? That the Secthe President in regard to the vindication, or retary always answered these questions discreetly, we will not assert; but that tion of the President, there can be no doubt. any man could have answered them satIt bears intrinsic evidence of the fact. It is isfactorily, we do not believe; nor do we drawn up with considerable art, a great por-tion of it being occupied, in the first place, with a general and plausible defence of the Secretary of the Navy, or of any other member of the administration. But it seems, that the Secretary met these inquiries " with ridicule-that he was uniformly incredulous of the enemy's approach to Washington, and that to the last hour, he discouraged apprehensions in the inhabitants and officers of governtended to be produced by the writer. We think, however, that fair play requires, that the subject should be stripped of extraneous ture of truth and falsehood, which renmatter, and the reader be left to decide upon ders it necessary to sift it. It is true, as Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable the naked dispute between the President and for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skilful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than of pres and cons, a thousand times reiterated of the naked dispute between the President and we are informed, that the Secretary thought these inquiries of prudence were often imprudently made, and very imin all our party prints, and come directly to proper to be answered. It is true, that that part where the writer commences his at until Cocarane arrived and ascended the Patuxent, he was uniformly incredulous of the approaches of the enemy to imadversion the imputation upon the Washington. It is true, that even then, he did not believe that the capital held out any great military object to a large armament; and that the force we had was sufficient to repel a small one. He could not foresee and if that was a crime, he was guilty of it, that any British general would have risked a movement, such as that made by Gen Ross, for the pleasure or profit of routing the administration, and burning the public ouildings; or, if he had, that 6 or 7000 men, collected for its defence, would have left his march from the Patuxent to Blatempt would have been utterly unworthy densburg unobstructed and unannoyed, and would have retreated from the latter place in the precipitate and shameful manner in which they did. It is also true, that he discouraged apprehensions in both the inhabitants and officers of government, when he found them to be extreme, and calculated to defeat our objects, and promote those of the enemy; every attempt of this kind was forbidden that, at any time, or on any occasion, he out it is not true, as is here insinuated, permitted these views of the subject to lessen the means, or to procrastinate the measures best calculated for the defence of the city. The commanding general will do him justice on this head

6th. To the sins of incredulity and ridicule the letter writer adds that of inactivity:-- General Armstrong was not as active as he might have been, because he did not visit the country traversed by the enemy, to advise the necessary defences." We have here another proof that the President could not have given to this letter his sanction-because he knew that of any man or of any party in the United this sort of activity formed a part of the special duties of the commanding general; that surveyors, explorers, and engineers had been assigned for their execution-and, lastly, that the Secretary had visited the country traversed by the enemy. Had this officer more directly interfered, a secret, in any sense of the word? Did what a hue and cry would have been raised against him as the invader of the prorung against him by the Federal Repub- laws, I have but one remark to make, and lican and other prints of that cast, for that is, that Pennsylvania never has had going to the north the last year. " How an efficient militia law, no matter what audacious, it was then said; "how un party of persons ruled, Mifflin, M.Kean, constitutional, in a merely civil officer, to or Snyder. Those who find fault should meddle personally with the command of shew, that their friends made an effort to an army !" Now, it is an offence not to procure a good law, or should at once have reconnoitered the roads and super- tell us what would be a good law; if, intended fortifications! Thus inconsis- when in power themselves, they neglect) tent is faction, when it has nothing solid that important duty, if they cannot now the bill, as above detailed, was stricken heretofore been distinguished. Several to lay hold of; and there is no doubt that propose an efficient system, at least they out, and the law now in force is the bill of these manufactures have been selected had the Secretary taken any measure of should have charity enough to believe that proposed, so robbed of its original fea- as proper subjects of taxation; and it is direct controul for the defence of Wash- all those who differ with them on politi- tures as scarcely to be known to him who proposed to unite with the taxes, a pledge ington, the old ground would have been cal points of policy have not wantonly ne- drafted it. resumed, and we should have heard of glected their duty. the great things which gen. WINDER in make an entire change of the order of bat- case alone was left. tle, he was met by the President, who told him that the military functionaries must be is when mislortune is felt as the result of dent in stirit, and, beyond doubt, as vir- cents on the gallon. left to the discharge of their own duty, on their own responsibility, and that the civil at least one zealous effort was made to departments of the government would retire together. This fact does away the charge of an indifference to the fate of nent features of the bill introduced in the the gratitude of his country, receive the add fifty per cent to the present duty on Washington, and of personal inactivity in its defence. The inhibition on the part of the President was the Secretary's good fortune, as under any management, so late as the 24th of August, it is doubtful whether the issue of the battle would have varied much from what it was. 7th. A word or two on another passage

of this letter, and we have done. In the light in which we shall place, and in which alone we can see it, it offers most conclusive evidence against the assertion of the editor of the Register, that the letter had the President's sanction. " Mr. Madison himself, upon the enemy's being reinforced (not, therefore, before the 19th or 20th of August) had entertained and often expressed a belief in the intentions of the British in relation to the metropolis, but some consideration was due to the responsible character of the Secretary of War, and the unshaken and sarcastic manner in which general Armstrong continued to resist public fears, occasioned the President to rely too much on the judgment of that minister."

Can it be possible, that the President, entertaining, & often expressing a belief, that the enemy would come to Washington, and seeing any want of preparation for that contingency, and having it in his power to supply that want, should have yielded both his opinion & his purposeto what? Why, reader, to the " unshaken and sercastic manner of his minister! Can a higher affront be put upon the President than is here fixed upon! How is he belittled by such an apology-made to yeld up both conviction and duty to the mere manner of a Secretary! The President can never have sanctioned such a portrait of himself-nor do we believe that it is drawn with the pencil of truth If, on the other hand, the measures adopted were all known to the President, and approved by him--If he made no suggestions of any additional means of defence-If every thing that could be done, was done. then is this passage not merely a gross reflection upon the president, instead of an apology, but a vile libel upon the Secretary; then is the contempt that attaches to folly, superseded by the detestation that awaits on slanderous insinuations.

On the whole, our conclusion is, that the first string of falsehoods, fabricated by faction to drive the late Secretary of War from office, having altogether failed with the community at large, a new face is now to be given to the old stratagem; and instead of his usurping the command, ordering the retreat, forbiding the defence of the capital, burning the navy yard, and blowing up the fort, as was first said, the public is now to be told that he was inac tive; that he did not reconnoitre the roads and order the proper defences; that he was incredulous with regard to the enemies object, and that he fairly laughed the President and other officers of government, and the inhabitants of the city. out of their senses! How contemptible is such nonsense-yet contemplible as it is, the editor of the Albany Register, in his hatred of Mr. Madison, and his desire to distract and divide the republican party, would ascribe it to the President.

FROM THE AURORA.

SIR-The fall of Washington has happily produced an enquiry into the causes of that event. Various causes are assign. ed, and amongst the rest the shameful flight of the militia, without firing a shot. When we condemn that flight, we should bear in mind, that the militia themselves are not half so much to blame as those whose neglect made resistance almost impracticable. The militia, as men, are precisely of the same description of persons as those who conquered at Chippeway, Bridgewater and Erie, without their qualifications as soldiers; and if the militia are not qualified, it is because no pains have been taken to make them so. From our scrutiny into the conduct of the Maryland militia, we are naturally led to enquire into the condition of those of Pennsylvania, and I am fearful, that we have as much cause to complain of them as our neighbors have to censure their's.

usurper of authoritics strictly military. - | To those, who for merely factious pur-He probably had not forgotten the peal poses, abuse our militia and our militia

At the session of the legislature of this of which no notice in this place need be repealed. this case, like gen. WILKINSON in the state; 1812-' 3, an effort was made to taken. other, would have done, but for the inter- abolish the then existing laws, because All that is assumed is __ 1st, that if such present, to present, any view of the exference of the Secretary. After all, the few could understand them, and because a bill had been passed, Pennsylvania her-penditures for the next year, reserving a objectors go farther in this direction than all despised them, and to introduce a new self might have defied the whole British report on that subject, until the estimais prudent, and invade truth, perhaps, with- law in their place: that effort, although force on our shores: 2d, that, if it did tes from the treasury shall be forwarded. out knowing it. They may become ac- most anxiously and ardently made, failed, pass, those who destroyed it without ma- Confining, therefore, this report to the adquainted with facts of which they are now and the old laws continued in force until king another law, are answerable for all ditional taxes, necessary for the support ignorant. They may know, in particular, the last session of 1813-'14 when the of the distress arising out of insubordination, of the public credit, they submit the folthat the services of the Secretary in the fort was renewed by the original proposer, confusion, and ignorance. field were thought necessary; that he con- a member of assembly from this city. sented to take the direction there, and The new bill did indeed become a law, that, after the preliminary step of recon- but not until, as its original proposer said, to furnish to the union is but 14,000, and the same fifty per cent. noitering the enemy, and when about to the soul had been taken out, and the car- that, according to the census, this bill

> As the best time to recommend reform error or neglect, and in order to shew that tuous at least as older men. procure an efficient militia system for all that I say is, let him who can devise a duty on sales at auctions. Pennsylvania, I now give you the promilegislature in 1812-13, and again in 1813 thanks of -14 as above stated. If it was not the best that could be produced, it was at least the only one offered; if any person was able to propose a better, why was it not done? If a better can now be proposed, let it be done.

1. Instead of dividing the state into sixteen military divisions, and each division into two brigades, it proposed to form but eight divisions and sixteen brigades.

2. It proposed that the organization of regiments, battalions, companies, squadrons and troops, should be pre cisely such as that of the army of the United States.

3. It proposed, that, instead of attempt ing to discipline the whole of the militia, 100,000 men, but one-fourth of that number should be disciplined, and those not in name but in fact.

4. It proposed that, that one-fourth, or 25,000 men, should comprehend persons between the ages of 18 and 25officers and non-commissioned officers to be of any age.

5. It proposed that the remaining 75,000 should be a sedentary or local militia, not liable to any call unless in extreme cases.

6. It proposed that the select militia, 25 000 men, should, during the war, be considered in a constant state of requisition.

7. It proposed that no person should serve more than seven years as a select militia man, nor any person in the select militia beyond the age of

8. It proposed that each select militia man should be exonerated from the payment of any military tax.

It proposed that volunteers, not in the service of the U. States, should, always form a part of the select mi-

10. It proposed that all the officers, and in particular cases, the non-commissioned officers of the select militia, should be encamped and disciplined, in divisions, for thirty successive days in every year.

11. It proposed that during that service all the officers at least should wear uniform.

12. It proposed that officers, &c. should receive pay from the state treasury for each of the said 30 days service 13. It proposed that, after the discipline of the officers in camp, they should and drill them for ten successive

14. It proposed a precise organization of the several branches of the staff. 15. It proposed that the whole of the select militia should at once be armed and equipped at the expense of the state.

16. It proposed that depots should be erected within the bounds of every brigade, and that the arms, equipments, &c. of the select militia should called for at the time of encampment or for active service.

17. It proposed that a rigid discipline, for military and moral purposes should be enforced in camp.

18. It proposed that the 75,000 se dentary or local militia should be regularly enrolled and mustered once a year, in order that there might be no delay in calling them out in time U. S. is totally different-with an exten-

The advantages proposed to be derived compared to the extent of our territory, rom a law of this description, were: 1st. Efficiency in case of service, and

therefore economy of human blood. 2d. Efficiency in case of service, and therefore safety against an enemy. 3d. Efficiency in case of service, and therefore averting the danger of a

standing army. 4th. Economy of money, by permitting 75,000 persons to remain at home 3 days in the year.

petition, the war bas brought many of 5th. Morality amongst the militia-by tion, which will secure their successfull

fight and get drunk.

6th. In the course of 7 years, every man in the state from 18 to 32 would be fit for service; and in the course of .4 years there would be in the state 75,000 men at least accustomed to arms.

Every one of the prominent features of for which the American government has

Let it be remarked, that the entire quota which Pennsylvania is now bound continue the direct tax, and to increase

better one, do so, and he shall, besides 4. Resolved, That it is expedient to A VOLUNTEER.

CONGRESS.

REPORT OF THE COMMUTTEE OF WAYS of tallow and spermacetti; hats, cotton AND MEANS.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to REPORT, appear to be the resources on which we mestic manufacture, in the hands of the must rely for carrying on the war. The owner; beer, ale, and porter, in the product of the first cannot be comman- hands of the manufacturer; boots and ded in time to meet the immediate de-shoes above a certain price, in the hands mands on the treasury—a reliance on of the manufacturer; on plated harness. loans, in the present situation of this coun- in the hands of the owner; on vats for try, would be uncertain, and the terms on the manufacture of paper; on saddles which they would be obtained not such as and bridles, above a certain price, in the to induce a resort to them at the present hands of the owner; on gold and silver moment-treasury notes combined with a watches, in the hands owner; on pleassystem of taxation more extended than are horses, kept exclusively for the sadhe one heretofore adopted, will it is to dle or carriage; on playing cards and on lieved, in the present state of bank cred- lotteries. The want of some medium, which, respublic confidence, and have a general, intead of a local circulation, is now universally acknowledged. The stoppage of 5 specie payments by the principle banks Manufactured tobacco and snuff, of the middle states, has embarrassed 10,000,000 of lbs. averaged at 4 greatly the operations of the treasury, and by confining the circulation of notes to cents, the limits of the states within which they spermaceti and white wax 400,000 are issued, has deprived the government are issued, has deprived the government lbs at 10 cents, of all the facilities, in the remitance of Hats—on beaver 1 dollar, casters 75 money, which was afforded while public confidence gave to bank notes a general circulation. The notes of New-York & Philadelphia will not be received in Boston; the notes of Baltimore, or of the Dis-trict of Columbia, will not answer for pay-horse and hog, kid and seal skin, ments in Philadelphia. If, by any new modification, treasury notes could be made to answer the purpose of a circulating me dium, between the different states, they would greatly facilitate the operations of government, and free from embarrassment the transactions of individuals .-To secure their circulation, it would be

necessary, 1st, To issue the notes in sums 1 dollar, sufficiently small for the ordinary purposes of society 2d, To allow the individuals who hold them to fund them at pleasure at any of the loan offices, & to re ceive their amount in stock of the U. S. bearing an interest of 8 per cent. 3d, To make them payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery. 4th, To make them return to their proper bounds, call and taxes. 5th, To pledge, for the pay receivable in all payments for public lands ment of the interest on the amount issued so much of the internal duties as shall be necessary. To prevent an accumulation of circulating medium, the United States to retain the power, on giving six months notice, of redeeming them with specie, or exchanging for them stock, bearing an interest of eight per cent. If these provisions are adopted, and taxes imposed, which shall manifest clearly the ability of

by war, depends, in a great degree, the a-

ility of the farmer to meet taxes. While,

owever, war depresses the agricultural

terest, it gives vigor to various manu

factures; by desiroying all foreign com-

hese manufactures to a state of perfec-

3000 and 4000 do. the government to meet its engagements 4000 and 6000 do. 10,000 at 45 our present difficulties will vanish, con-6000 and 9000 do. 5,000 at 75 be kept in complete order therein, at ded by avarice, or locked up from timidity, will be again restored to the accustary boots, 100,000 pair at 75 cts. Other boots or bootees of the value tomed channels of circulation. In presenting additional objects of taxation, care Boots or bootees, not less than 5 dolhas been taken to select such as will bear lars in value, and not exceeding 8, equally on every portion of the communi-500,000 pair, at 25 cents, ty-In Europe, the price of agricultural Fine shoes, above the value of \$1 products is not materially affected by a 75, 1,000,000, at 10 cents, Plated harness in the hands of the state of war; the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country, in peace and in war The situation of the vats exclusively employed in manufacture of paper; on vats exclusively employed in manufacture of paper; on over so della in manufacture of paper. owner, 50,000 pair, at 2 dollars, 100,000 king white paper 50 dolls. in masive & fertile country & a small population, king part white and part brown, 30 dollars; on vats exclusively we have annually a large surplus to exemployed in making brown paper, 15 dollarr, 2000 vats averaged, port to foreign markets, over and above On nails made by the aid of machiwhat is necessary for consumption. On 200,000 he export of this surplus, which is cut up

> 75 cents; and above the value of 15 dollars, 1 dollar, On bridles of less value than \$2, 10

> Pleasure horses kept exclusively for the saddle, \$1; horses kept ex-clusively for the carriage, \$1.50

keeping up a strict discipline, and [prosecution even after peace shall be reso] abolishing the annual meetings of the tored. In time of difficulty and danger, whole militia for little else than to we must appeal to the patriotism of every class of our citizens. These establishments, under the fostering hand of the government, have grown to maturity, and will not hesitate to bear, with the agricultural interests, their portion of the taxes necessary to maintain unimpared, that character for punctuality and good faith, of the public faith for the continuance of There were in the bill many details, the double duties, until the tax shall be

The committe deem it unnecessary, at lowing resolutions.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to would have produced 26,000 fine men, in increase the duty on spirits distilled, by he vigour of youth, patient of fatigue, ar- an additional duty of twelve and a half

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to No doubt this system had its faults; add one hundred per cent to the present

the conveyance of papers and letters.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz: manufactured tobacco and snuff in the hands of the manufacturer; candles, yarn, spun by the aid of machinery, work ed by steam or water; leather; pig iron; castings; bar, rolled, and slit iron; and on nails made by the aid of machinery on furniture, above a certain value, ex-That taxes, loans, and treasury notes, cept beds, bedding, and articles of do-

be found to be a much better resource Estimate of the amount of the proposed increase, and of the new duties. ting on a firm and solid besis, may unite
50 per cent on the direct tax, 1,500,000 public confidence, and have a general, inAdditional duty on distilled spirits, 3,000,000 0 per cent. on the present auction

150,000 duties,

cents, cents, and rorums 25 cents payable

by manufacturers, Cotton yarn, spun by aid of machine-ary, worked by steam or water, 400.000 spindles, at 25 cents, 13,000,000 lbs averaged at 3 cts. Goat and sheep skins tanned with sumack, or otherwise to resemble

panish leather, at 50 cents the dozen, and all other skins tanned or dressed with allum, averaged at 3 cents per 1b. Iron, 300,000 tons of pig, at 1 doll. 100,000 tons of casting, at 150 cts. 100,000 tons of bar, roled & slit, at 150,000

60,000

60,000

On beer, ale, and porter, 6,000,000 gallons, at 1 cent, Furniture tax, excluding beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, carpets and curtains of domestic manufacture, and family pictures, and excluding also from the operation of tax, every person whose furni-ture, exclusive of the above articles, does not amount to 200 dollars. The estimate is made on a supposition that the U. States

contain 800,000 families. am hes exempt, as possessing less than 200 dollars worth of furni-

ture, 259,000. ssessing between 200 and 400 dolls 300,000 at \$1 300,000 400 and 600 do. 100,000 at 1 50 150,000 600 and 1000 do. 75,000 at 1000 and 1500 do. 25,000 at 1500 and 2000 do. 2000 and 3000 do. 15,000 at 10 150.000 10,000 at 17 10,000 at 28 170,000 4.50,000 75,000

125,000 100,000

nery, 20,000,000 lbs. at 1 cent, On saddles under 10 dollars value, 50 cents; over 10 and under 15,

cents; \$2 and under 5, 20 cents; \$5 and under 10, 40 cents; above \$10, 1 dollar,

Gold watches, 250,000, at 2 dollars,

Silver watches, 250,000, at 1 dollar, Playing cards, 400,000 packs, at 25 Lotteries, a per cent on the amount,

11,635,000 Add the revenue of 1815, as estimated by the Secretary of the Trea-10.800,000

150.000

500,000

100,000

Makes for 1815, a revenue of \$22,435,000

FOREIGN.

From the London Gazette of July 30. By H. R. Highness, the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Brit ain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, A PROCLAMATION,

For recalling and prohibiting his Majesty's na-tural-born Subjects from service in the Sea or Land Forces of the United States of America.

Whereas, by the ancient law of this realm, founded upon the principles of general law, the natural-born subjects of His Majesty, cannot, ither by swearing allegiance to any other Princes or States, or by any other of their own acts, or by the acts of any foreign Princes or States, either alone or concuring with their own, discharge tuemselves, or be discharged, from the natural allegiance which, from their birth, they owe to his majesty, his heirs and successors, which natural allegiance being antecedent and paramount to any other claim of allegiance whatsoever, cannot, by these or any other such acts, be withdrawn or cancelled:
And whereas, it hath been represented to us,

that divers of the natural-born subjects of His Majesty have accepted letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, from the U. States of America, and have sworn allegiance to the said States, and professed to renounce the natural allegiance which they owe, and must connue to owe, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and have, in violation of such natural allegiance, engaged by sea and land, in hostile and traitorous acts against his Majesty : And whereas some of the natural-born subjects of His Majesty, may have been induced so to act, om an erroneous persuasion and belief, which they may have been led to entertain, that their duty of natural allegiance was capable of being a solved or withdrawn from his majesty, his heirs and successors; we have, therefore, thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of nis Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby warning all the natural born subjects of his Majesty, that the natural allegiance which they owe, and of right ought to bear and pay, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, cannot, either by their own acts, or by the acts of any foreign Princes or States, either alone, or concurrent with their own, be dissolved or withdrawn from his Majesty, his heirs or successors: And we have further thought, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, & by and with the advice aforesaid, in consideration that some of the said natural born subjects of his Majesty, may, through delusion or error, have so acted as aforesaid, by this Proclomation, to publish and declare, that all such, the natural-born subjects of his majesty who, having so acted, shall, within four months from the date hereof, withdraw them-selves from the service of the said U. States. ahall receive his majesty's free and gracious pardon And we do, moreover, in the name & on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, hereby also publish and declare, that all natural-born subjects of his majesty who shall hereafter voluntarily enter, or, have entered, shall voluntarily continue to serve in the land forces, or on board any of the ships or vessels of war of the said U. States of America, or in the private ships or vessels of war belonging to the citizens of the said States at enmity with his majesty, being thereby guilty, of high treason, shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law Given at the Court at Carlton-house, the

twenty-third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in the fiftyfourth year of his Majesty's reign.
God save the King.

British Account of the Events at Plattsburgh. (From the Montreal Herald, Sept. 17. Head Quarters, Montreal, ? 16th September, 1814. S GENERAL ORDER.

The commander of the forces have received more correct information respecting the naval action which took place in Plattsburgh Bay, on the 11th instant deems it expedient to revise the General Order of the 13th September, omitting such part of that statement as has not been confirmed.

Head Quarters, Odell-Town, 13th September, 1814. 5 GENERAL ORDER.

The commander of the forces has to thank the left division for the steady discipline, unwearied exertions and gallantry, which have conspicously marked its short service in the territory of the enemy, so unfortunately arested in its course by the disastrous fate of the Flotilla, that had advanced to cooperate in the ulterior object of the campaign—The intro-pid valour with which Capt Downie led his flotilla into action, encouraged the most sanguine hopes of complete success, which was early blasted by the fall of that gallant officer, combined with accidents to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. The high spirit & conduct desplayed by his majesty's troops in surmounting every obstacle to the occupation of Plattsburgh, and in afterwards forcing the passage of the Saranack, leaves no doubt in the mind of the commander of the forces, that the most complete and brilliant success would have crowned their ulteriour operations, had not the existing circumstances imperiously im-posed upon him the necessity of restraining their ardour, as without naval cooperation the further prosecution of the service would have been highly inexpedient.

The commander of the forces avails himself of this opportunity to acknowledge the high sense he entertains of the cordial support he has experienced from Major Gen. De Rottenburg and the Major Generals commanding

The orderly march made by the left division in re-occupying the position it had advanced from on the 4th inst. notwithstanding the inelemency of the weather, and the very wretch ed state of the roads, evinces in the strongest manner, the judicious arrangements of the Q. Master General, and Commissary General, as well as the unwearied attention of the comman, ling officers of corps to their duty.

The commander of the forces has to express his entire approbation of the arrangements and zealous exertions of Major Sinclair, and the officers of the Royal Artillery; nor is he dis-posed to overlook the al-crity and intelligence of the Junior officers of the Royal Engineers, 100,000 who are thereby entitled to his acknowledgments. His excellency feels it a just tribute

due to the Canadian Voltiguers and Chasseurs, publickly to notice the report of Major Ger Brisbane, that the conduct of those corps in their peculiar duties of light troops, has or every occassion been conspicuously judicious and gallant. (Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES.

PRIVATE ACCOUNT

(From the Montreal Herald, Sept. 17)

Particulars of the late disastrous Affair on Lake
Champlain, &c.

The brave and lamented Capt Downie, in
the Confiance, led our small flotilla into battle in a gallant style, and as far as talents, the valor of British tars, and enthusiastick devotion to their country, could command victory, the most successful event was reasonably expected. That noble officer fell in his country's cause the second shot, but his place was ably filled by his Lieut, who continued the engagement by his Lieut, who continued the engagement with unabated vigor, and was in the act of laying along side the largest ship of the enemy, when the rudder of the Confiance was unshipped by a shot from the enemy. The Linnet a small brig, which with the Confiance, was the only vessel of any size in our flotilla, went ashore; in this state, laying like a log on the water, the Confiance maintained the unequal contest with the whole flotilla of the enemy, in which were four vessels of large size.—History produces nothing superjust at he valence and ry produces nothing superior to the valour and ry produces botting superior to the varous and gallantry of the efficers and crew of the Confi-ance; suffice it to say that she was literally fought to the water's edge; and if accounts are true, there remained but thirty of her men unhurt at the end of five hour's fighting. Such the inen will bring down the Americans, as their Chippewa yesterday: the occasion was fathers heretofore have the Dutch, who, with sailors than our unnatural foe.
Would that a veil could be drawn over the

scene on shore! it must afford a sad tale in the page of British history! The scientifick brave different batteries, which were constrain enerals, officers, and soldiers of the Duke of Wellington's army, and the others who have before fought in our cause in the Canadas, did every thing which depended on them to sup-port the noble efforts of their brothers on the water That distinguished officers, gen. Rob-inson, v ho has been twice wounded this year on the other condens, with part of his brigade. from had braved all danger in an assault. Some of the picquets of the For were torn away, and a minutes more would have given up the fortifications; with an immense train of artiflery into our hands, and every American must have fallen or been made prisoner. It was thought pecessary to check the ardour of our troops, & at Buffalo,) that the two U. S. schooners we must now instantly redouble our energies in Lake Huron, Scorpion and Tigross,

aumility await our future destiny.

Our whole loss in the action, says another private account, is estimated at about 170that of the enemy near as great

WELL DONE PEACOCK

The Venus from Bordeaux bound to the Clyde, was taken on Thursday last, about 11 at night, between Cork and Witerford, about ten Leagues from the land, by the Peacock Aguerican sloop of war, of o guns, 32 pounders, new battery that will mount sixteen 44's. We so taken the A cona. for a Liver she had also are in daily expectation of an attention of the cona. so taken the Accona, from Liverpool to Queenemy by land and water. The ficet is in port. bec; and the cutter Fortitude from Liverpool I think the post can be defended against any to London; the Venus and Fortitude she desforce the enemy can bring against us. The troyed; the Adeona she plundered, and gave force at this post is about 4000 militia & 1000 to London; the Venus and Fortrance and troyed; the Adeona she plundered, and gave force at this post is about 4:00 unimage troyed; the Adeona she plundered, and gave force at this post is about 4:00 unimage troyed; the Adeona she plundered, and gave force at this post is about 4:00 unimage troyed; and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crews on Friday last; she has regulars, and a large force of militia coming her up to the crew of the since arrived at Dublin; the American then on, some of which have already arrived. Gen went in chase of a fleet of 20 sail, from Bor-Collins arrived some time since and has assumdeaux, six of which were in sight when the ed the command of the whole, being the senior Adeona was let off. The Peacock had previouslicer." ously taken a ship from the Brazils, with hides and tallow; she sailed from Savannah on the 4th day of June, and was chased by two British frigates, but escaped by superior sailing.

Dublin, August 2. The Peacock American sloop of war, mounting twenty 32 pounders, and two long nines, with a complement of 150 men, is now in the Irish Channel. The sails of the Peacock were much shattered, in consequence of a severe en-gagement which she had with a British sloop of war, name unknown, which she unfortunately On Friday morning she was off the ord coast She has done much mischiefall the captured vessels have been sunk.

Waterford, August 3.
The assistant surgeon of the 7th fuzileers, and a gentleman of the commissary department, were landed at Dunmore on Saturday morning from the brig Adeona; they were cap-tured on Thursday last in a vessel from Bor-deaux, to Greenock, by an American sloop of for Liverpool. The vessel is probably the der it same that it is noticed in the next paragraph:

"On Saturday evening an American privateer boarded two vessels as they were enter-ing Dublin harbor. One was laden with rum and brandy, and the other, we are told, had the care of a considerable quantity of specie. The enemy sunk the vessels and landed their crews at Dunleary.

London, August 18. The Lieth Packet, Watson, from Tenerifie to Dublin; the William and Ann, M'Fie, from Glasgow to Clare: and the Peggy and Ann Duncan, from the Peggy and Ann Duncan, from previous to the 15th inst by the part of the 15th The Lieth Packet, Watson, from Teneriffe ken and sunk previous to the 15th inst. by the Peacock American sloop of war.

ATTENTION!

FIGHE preceptor of the Military Academy re turns his thanks to the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity for their liberal pa age, and informs them that his School will commence as soon as he makes up a sufficient class-hours of tuition from 7 till Those gentlemen that intend becoming

members will please immediately to call and subscribe at Mr. Roberts's bearding house.

Gen. Izard's army, with its garrison, consisting of \$00 men. The main body of the army had Lexington, Oct. 21.

Speculators look here! On Tuesday the 25th inst there will be sold to the highest bidder, a

Corner Lot of Ground, in the Town of Richmond, Ky. adjoining Major Grugett's tavern, on Main Cross street, and Major Caldwell on Main street, and for merly owned by John Miller. There is on said lot one BRICK HOUSE, KITCHEN and MEAT HOUSE; this house is known by the Red Corner House—and lies fronting the Market house on Main Cross street, and Messrs. Field, M'Clanahan and Co. on Main street Two Frame and two Brick Shops, fronting Main street. The property will be divided to suit purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase money will be required in ninety days, and the ballance in three equal annual payments. Bond and good security will be re

Goodman Oldham. Richmond, Oct. 15, 1814.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 31.

Brigadier General JAMES WINCHES ER has been ordered to Mobile.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18. Since our last, about 800 Light Dragoons, Artillerists and Infantry have passed this for the northern army, in Canada.

Brig. Gen. Winder, and suite, Col. Fenwick, and many other officers have also passed on.

On Monday week, the army of Major Gen. Izard's, moved from Lewiston, and crossed the Niagara at Black Rock. The General when joined by the distinguished army of Major Gen. Brown, passed down the Niagara.

The following extract of a letter is all the direct intelligence we have from the army. We, however, learnt from the bearer of the letter, that preparations were complete for crossing the Chippewa yesterday morning. Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Buffalo

Gazette, dated Chippewa Plains, Oct. 16. to a point of wood, within about 300 yards of their works, and opened upor ed to slow firing, for about an hour, and then silenced. They drew back the principal part of heir troops-and, after loosing a few men and horses, hid the

A considerable body of Volunteers from the state of Kentucky and Ohio have arrived at Detroit, commanded by Gen. M'Arthur, of the regular army.

SCORPION AND TIGRESS LOST. to obtain the command of the Lake, or with commanded by Sailing Master Champlin, and Lt Turner, have been taken by the enemy, by boarding them in a dark night, 40 miles from Mackinaw.

> Gazette-Office, Albany. Oct. 17.
> Extract of a letter from an officer at Sackett's Harbor to a gentleman in this city, dated Oc-tober 12

> We are still fortifying this post with breast

ed the whole objects of the campaign, on lake Champlain and elsewhere. The retreat from Burgos,' says one of these prints, ' was disastrous, but witnesses to both are induced to believe it not so much so as the one under im- You will publish this. Yours &c. mediate view [from Plattsburg] which cannot ROBERT WRIG fall short of 75 or 100,000l. Vexford coast She has done much mischief—stores, &c. in men no one dare make mention. If the captured vessels have been sunk.

The Peacock was cruising on the 20th ult. British subject, unwilling to tell too sad tales. We will endeavor soon to give some of the super. extracts entire.

tured on Thursday last in a vessel from Bordeaux, to Greenock, by an American sloop of war of 22 guns; the vessel they were in was burnt, and they were put on board the Adeona for Liverpool. The vessel is probably the der the position of Chippewa almost impreg-

"You cannot conceive how great is my respect for the remains of the invincible corps composing the command of General Brown.

New Fork, October 19.

TURED. By the passengers in the eastern stage last TROOPS, which she had captured after an engagement, in which the Yankee, it is said, los 20 men. She had only been out six days on her cruize. [Nat. Advo.

BY THE STEAM-BOAT. The Steam-Boat, which arrived yesterday morning, brings a report that the enemy's fleet, including the large ship, has got out of Kingston, and is cruzing on the lake. Our flext is in Sackett's Harbor.

A passenger in the Steamboat states, as previously evacuated it.

The command of the New York military district is said to be transferred from Maj General Lewis, to Governor Tompkins.

VALUABLE PRIZE. The privateer Prince of Neufchatel has ar-ived in Boston with a cargo of immense value. She has made 18 prizes on her homeward She was attacked by 5 barges from the Endemion frigate; all of which were sunk or taken, and their crews, amounting to 120 men, nearly all killed or wounded. The action lasted about twenty minutes.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE Arrived on Tuesday evening, within Sandy-ook, a large British ship of 450 tons, from Hook, a large British ship of Jamaica for England, with a full cargo of rum sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. prize to the privatee schr, Amelia of Baltimore. The prize was chased close in with the Hook by two frigates. The prize was

stood on, and the prize was convoyed in by however now directed by the President, [Mer. Adv.

DESCENT ON THE BAHAMAS Extract of a letter dated at Amelia Island, Oct. 7 " By an arrival here yesterday in 6 days from Massau, we learn, that the privateer Midas, Capt. Thompson, had appeared off Harbor Island, landed her crew and burned or plundered twenty-seven houses It was asserted at Nas-au, that they had taken 750 doubloons from one person (a Mr. Barnard)—and that they assigned, as a reason for their proceedings, that it was in retaliation for the destruction of the American Capitol The Midas sailed from Sa vannah a few weeks since.

Secretary of State.—It is rumored, we know not upon what authority, that the late president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, equally animated by motives of patriotsm and friendship, has consented to accept the office of Secretary of State, vacant in consequence of Mr. Monroe's acceptance of the department of War. A confirmation of this rumor would give very general satisfaction to the people of the United States .- Dem. Press.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

It is said that Charles VI. has advanced pretentions to the Crown of Spain, alledging not that his abdication is a forced one, but that the instrument purportng to be his resignation was a forge y: his claims are said to be supported by the Pope and Louis XVIII. His equipage had reached Barcelona, where an nsurrection broke out in his favor which equired troops and artillery to suppress. Spanish nobles are said to be flying o join Charles VI. at Rome.

A court martial has been ordered at Quebec, to inquire into the conduct of ien. Proctor in Upper Canada. Suf

BRITISH BARBARITY.

" I passed thro' Chaptico shortly after he enemy left it, and I am sorry to say that their conduct would have disgraced Can ibals; he houses were torn to pieces, he well which afforded water for the inavitants was filled up, and, what is still worse, the Church and the ashes of the ad shared an equally bad or worse fate. Will you believe me, when I tell you, that be sunken graves were converted into ly be separated from the chaff. parbacue holes! The remaining glass of ne Church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces! Bad as the above may appear, i dwindles into insignificance, when compared with what follows: the vault was entered and the remains of the dead disturbed Yes, my friend, the winding sheet was torn from the body of a lady of the first respectability, and the whole contents of the vault entirely deranged! The above facts were witnessed by hundreds as well as myself, and I am happy to say that but one sentiment pervaded

I immediately shewed it to Gen. Philip Stewart, lately commanding the America troops at that place, who read and de Albany. October 11. troops at that place, who read and de-Montreal Papers indulge in a boldness of clared it strictly true; that Cockburn was language, & a latitude of censure against Prevost not hitherto witnessed. He is charged the organs; that Judge Key's lady who with having 'sacrificed the flotilla and disgraced the army,' and with having thus 'foil-nergon alluded to that her winding sheet person alluded to, that her winding sheet was torn in pieces, and her Jerson wantonly exposed; and that his men were exasperated to desperation by this conduct.

ROBERT WRIGHT. Oct. 19, 1814.

N. B. I hope every American printer will also publish it. R. W. In addition to the above, we understand the following inscription was written on the communion table by the enemy:-Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, " Two battalions of Royal Marines prodated Fort Erie, October 12, 1814

"Yesterday Gen Izard's division crossed the strait at Black Rock, and to-day we are presence of 1600 Maryland militia, commanded by the illustrious Gen. Stewart."

BRITISH DESERTERS.

A gentleman from the Eastward says many of the soldiers who came to Castine have deserted. He saw several on the road, who appeared to be Irishmen, and said the British would probably not be able to hold that place long on account of desertions

A gentleman from Wiscasset informs that an entire sergeant's guard which had deserted from Castine, had arrived at that place and enlisted in our army. Bosion Patriot.

Frankfort, Oct, 25. DEAR SIR—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, it has occurred to me that it would be advisable for you to invite those men who go under your command, and have it in their power, to take with them their rifles. Many of them are well acquainted with the use of the rifle, and I have no doubt but that when they join Gen. Jackson, he will organize a separate body of riflemen to act as alight corps. It will certainly be more agreeable to our active woodsmen to serve in that way, than in the lines with their muskets, &c

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ISAAC SHELBY.

Maj. Gen. John Thomas, Comd'g. the detachmedt of K. M.

Copy of a letter from Robert Brent, Paynaster of the United State's Army, to Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, District Paymaster, dated

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. SIR-I have received your letter of the 20th inst. The unfortunate events that have occurred here, will prevent me for few days being able to procure and transmit you funds for payment of Gov. Shelby's militia; it will be sent the moment the Treasury and other officers resume their business, from which they have been for some days interrupted .-I have never felt myself, in the face of a positive rule laid down for my government in the payment of militia, authorise to until special instructions were given to authorise the payment of these troops unauthorise the payment of the p Several shot were fired at the enemy from the block house, when they gave up the chase and incurring immense responsibility. I am quality, seasoned

to direct that they be paid agreeably to the organization that existed.

You can therefore proceed to prepare the pay rolls, and by the time they are prepared, the amount necessary for their payment will be transmitted to you; a considerable, or much the greater part, will, however, probably, be in Treasury notes, under an impression, from your letter, that they can be made to answer I am respectfully, sir,

ROBERT BRENT, (Signed) Paymaster U. S. Army.

TRUE REPUBLICANISM.

From the Aurora. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think it proper thus publicly to state in reply to all enquires on the subject, that we do not intend to take any part in the contentions for place and profit that seem at present to occupy the exclusive attention of a certain portion of the democratic party-nor shall we insert what is called the city ticket, nor recom mend it in any shape or form to the public, because, although containing on it the names of some very respectable, and worthy, and intelligent men, it is with those exceptions, unworthy the name of a democratic ticket. We perceive upon that ticket, as well as upon the ticket formed by the country delegates, the names of men who have forfeited all title to public confidence by a shameless avidity for personal aggrandizement at the expence of their constituents—in the pursuit of which not only the constitution they were sworn to support but that sense of delicacy and propriety which ought to regulate the conduct of every man vested with public or any other trust-were wholly disregarded We also perceive on that tains 40 feet front on Church Alley, and runs back 66 feet; the house is two story and uncircles the names of others, who, as well as the pers as last alluded to, are wholly unfit for the situations, humble as they are, that they aspire makes it particularly desirous as a depart for make it particularly desirous as a depart for make it particularly desirous as a depart of the public squre, makes it particularly desirous as a depart of the public squre, makes it particularly desirous as a depart of the public squre, makes it particularly desirous as a depart of the public squre, makes it particularly desirous as a store nouse; the interior of the public squre and the public square and the public to, but who think themselves competent, & on goods, or might with a little expense be made more than one occasion have undertaken, to dictate to, and direct the government of the 17. States, as well in its appoin ments to office as its other concerns. These are among our reasons for not publishing that ticket—and if sale will take place at 4 o'clock, P. M. any person feel offended with our candor, they may thank their own importunities. We nei-ther ask any man to vote for nor against the ticket-but we will freely declare for ourselves, that we will never support any knave or ideot for any office, no matter by what party name he may distinguish himself—or by what party or faction he may be nominated. If all good men were to do he same, the wheat would speedi-

We understand that Governor Shelby rehat he intended to proceed with the troops and a warranted deed made to the purchaser that he intended to proceed with the troops under his command on an expedition to Burlington Heights, and then form a junction with

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated Head Quarters, Camp Fort Erie, October 1st, 1814.

Sin-Looking over my official account of the action on the 17th ult. I find that the names of the Regiments which composed Gen. Millers command, have not been given. As I believe it even more important to distinguish corps than individuals, I am anxious to correct this mistake. Gen. Miller on that day commanded the remains of the 9th and 11th Infantry and a detachment of the 19th. Of three field officers who were attached to them, two were severely wounded; Lieut. Col. Aspinuall of the 9th, gallantly leading his men to the attack upon the enemy's entrenchments; and Major Trimble of the 19th, who was shot within their works, conducting with great skill and bravery. A detachment of the 17th Regiment was attached to the 21st.

Very respectfully, your most obedient rvant. JACOB BROWN. Hon. Secretary of War.

Died at Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday the

David Todd,

I AS just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia and in rom Baltimore adelphia, and is now opening at his store, the corner of Main street and Cheapside, a very large and general assortment of MER-CHANDIZE, which he will sell for cash by retail or the piece. Amongst whirh are the following choice goods:

Fine and Coarse Cloths, Casimeres, Casinetts, Flannels and Vestings Cambric, India and Fancy Muslins, Cambric Shirtings,

Black Cambrics, Bombazettes of different colors. Black and Colored Levantine, Mantua and other Silks,

A large assortment of Ladies fancy and win-ter Shoes, bootees, &c. Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Straw Bonnets, Black do. Children's Beaver Hats, Men's fashionable

Hats, An elegant assortment of Ribbons, A large assortment of Domestic Cottons & Woollens,

Hardware of every description,
Carpenters', Turners', Saddlers', and Shoe
Makers' Tools,
Stock and Knob Locks, Saws, Cutlery of all kinds,

China tea and coffee Cups & Saucers, Plates, Dishes, &c. Queen's and Glass Ware, Groceries of an excellent quality, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Wine, Brandy, &c. 44-tf Lexington, Oct 29, 1814.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in &c. &c. wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the

Sales at Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, November 3d, will be so

A Brick House & Lot, Lying on Constitution street The lot has 40 eet front on said street and extends back 106 teet to Pine Alley, which alley is 10 feet wide. It adjoins the lot of David Stout

A VACANT LOT,

Thirty feet on Constitution street, and 100 feet back to Pine Alley—adjoining the above ANOTHER VACANT LOT,

Thirty feet on Constitution street, and 100 feet back to Pine Alley—adjoining the last mentioned lot.

The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon TERMS—approved negotiable notes at 3, 6, 12, & 18 months.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

Cart and 2 Horses,

2 Cows,

Bureau,

Table, Bedsteads and Bedding, Stand, Chairs, Rag Carpet, Axes, Spades,

AND SUNDRY ARTICLES OF KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS-All sums under ten dollars, cash in hand-above that sum six months credit.-Negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed BENJAMIN STOUT,

Assignee of Oliver Hart. DAN. BRADFORD, Auc. Lexington, Oct. 25.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 4, will be sold a public auction,

A HOUSE & LOP. Lying on Church Alley, and now occupied by Mr. N. Burrowes as a store house; the let con-

TERMS-100 dollars of the purchase money D BRADFORD, Aue.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to a decree of the Jessamine Circuit Court at their July term, 1814, will be sold to the highest bidder on the 22d day of November next, on the premises 97 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, in Jessamine county, on Sinking creek. The land and planta-tion belonging to the heirs of Joseph Sallee, agreeably to said decree; which will be made fully known on the day of sale. The above tract of land is handsomely improved with a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, sm kehouse, dairy, spring house barn and other out houses and is an advantageous as well as a con-

venient situation.

JACOB SODOWSDY RICHARD LAFON, Comres. JAMES DUNN. Oct. 27 1814. 44-2*

BROKE AWAY

From the stable of the subscriber living in Lexington, two large BLACK HORSES—one of them has a small star and some saddle marks—the other entirely black I will give a handsome reward to any person who will deliver them to me or give me information of them so that I get them.

C. W. CLOUD. October 31.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY OF Tow Linen, Linsey. Frathers, Se. For which they will give the highest price at their stand.

WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY.

Fifty Dollars Reward. PANAWAY on the 25th first a 1 call.

WOMAN named MATILDA; 22 years Died at Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday the 4th instant, Mr SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Printer and Proprietor of the Virginia Argus, an old and respectable print of that city.—A better man—a firmer Patriot—never lived.—Rep.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, would meet with constant employ and good wages, by applying at this office. Also
THREE OR FOUR SMART ACTIVE
BOYS, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

me in Lexington. LEAVING YOUNG. October 31.

THE SUBSCRIBERS want immediately years of age, as apprentices to the file cutting business. Two good BLACK SMITHS, will meet with liberal encouragement if application is made immediately They also wish to hire a trusty HOUSE SERVANT, that can come well recommended as a Cook, washer & Cook.

REDD & WOMACK. Lexington, Oct 31, 1814.

TO THE LOVERS OF NATURAL CURIOSITY.

To be seen at the late residence of George Adams, Main-Street, Lexington.

MR. BURY—Respectfully informs the Radies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has brought into this country 2 collection of

LIVING ANIMALS,

which are as follows :-

The Grand Cassowara, of India, a bird of prodigious size, weighing 115 pounds, and will take an apple out of a persons hand 7 feet high and swallow it whole Also, the

Simia Papia, a very curious animal, the only one brought

into this country.

THERE ARE ALSO, THE Barbary & African Apes. &c. Good music on the Organ, Clarionet, Violin,

Admittance from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening.—Price 25 Cents.
October 23. 432

ALMANACS, For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Columbian.

THE BATTLE OF STONINGTON, Three gallant ships from England came, Preighted deep with fire and fiame,
And other things we need not name,
To have a dash at Stonington.

Now safe arrived-their work begun-They thought to make the Yankees run, And have a mighty deal of tun, In stealing sheep at Stonington.

A Yankee, then, popp'd up his head, And parson Jones's sermon read, In which the reverend doctor said, That they must fight for Stonington.

The ships advancing several ways, The Britons soon began to blaze, And put the old women in amaze, Who fear'd the loss of Stonington!

The Yankees to their fort repaired, And made as though they little cared, For all their shot—though very hard They blazed away on Stonington.

The Ramilies began the attack, And Nimrod made a mighty crack, And none can tell what kept them back, From setting fire to Stonington.

The old razee, with red hot ball, oon made a farmer's barrack fall, And did a cow-house sadly maul, That stood a mile from Stonington. The bombs were thrown, the rockets flew,

But not a man of all their crew, (Though every man was full in view) Could kill a man of Stonington To have their turn, they thought but fair-

The Yankees brought two guns to bear, And, sir, it would have made you stare, To see the smoke at Stonington! They bored the Nimrod through and through, And killed and mangled half her crew, When riddled, crippled, she withdrew,

And cursed the boys of Stonington. The Ramilies gave up the fray,
And with her comrades, sneak'd away—
Such was the valor, on that day,
Of British tars at Stonington.

But some assert, on certain grounds, Beside the damage and the wounds, It cost their king ten thousand pounds, To have a dash at Stonington.

UGLY CLUB.

Among others who are making a tender of Among others who are making a relact of their services, we find a society called the "Ugly Club" in motion on the occasion. How many years these ugly fellows have colleagued together, we know not; but it would seem from the following whimsical advertisement, which we have copied from the last N. York Gazette, the interpretable of New 1988 of the control of New 1988 of t that it is a regular ugly association of New-" UGLY CLUB"

"The Members of the Ugly Club are, requested to attend a special meeting at Ugly Hall, 4 Wall-street, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of offering to the Committee of Defence the service of their Ugly carcases, firm hearts, sturdy bodies, and un-blistered hands—His Uglmess being absent, this meeting is called by order of "His Home-liness"

Mrs. Price, before her marriage, with the worthy alderman of that name, was a widow with a large fortune, and her name was Rugg; on being asked, a few days after her second marriage, how she liked it, "Oh very well indeed," said she, " I sold my old Rugg for a good Price."

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the fall season, which he will dispose of on the most reachable terms for each better metals as a piece of ground on Main st. sonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit : Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,

Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth

Stripes and Plaids,

A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets, Boots and Shoes of every kind, Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,

Fancy Muslins, elegant Cambric Muslins, Linen Cambrick,

Linen Cambrids,
Asserted Silk Velvets,
Ribbands, Do. Do. Ribbands, Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings, Queens and Glass Ware,

China, Tea and Table Setts, Ironmongery of every description,

Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind, Iron and Nails, Currying Knives, Curriers' Fleshers,

Venering Saws, ACut Saws, Mill Saws, Whip Saws, Hand Saws, And a great variety of fall fancy Goods. FOR SALE,

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for

WANTED,

A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which the highest price will be given in money. 12 VANTED to hire at the Lexington Manu facturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES ac-

quainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old. Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business-To those of

17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—Apply to R. MEGOWAN, R. MEGOWAN,
Agent for the Lew. Manufacturing Co.
August 29.

A Negro Man for Sale. E was brought up to house business the in City of Richmond, Virginia, his character is good-he is not sold for any fault-he will be sold low for Cash in hand.

LEWIS HAWKS. Living 12 miles from Lexington, on the Shawnoe run road. October 14, 1814-42

PATENT LOOM,

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JANES. THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive privilege of a county, will measurably depend on the population. The difference between Janes's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some of the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being gui ded by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition. It both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now retail at the factor. with which this loom is here represented, may be excertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. L. HAWKINS, on Main street. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky
As the subscriber has the sole right to the

use of this invention for the state of Kentuc ky, (Nelson and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or

those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23.

JANES'S LOOM. This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—& we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the pub-lic. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so cheaply, as to supercede, in a considerable de-gree, the same qualities of European fabrics.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him, we name a gentleman whose works in this city

machine in the following terms : "Not only is R. H. much pleased with the indulgence allowed him of examining a machine constructed upon such perfect mechanical principles, and which performs the act of weaving with so much dispatch, ease to its atten-dant, and correctness in web; but when he considers that it requires only one hand of the artist to produce the whole operation, without the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly the preference over

unquestionable place him among the first in

the first class of our artists) speaks of this

any loom he has ever seen.

"Convinced of its great public and private utility, R H is of opinion that it is highly deserving of patronage, and hopes that the know-ledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mease, for Philadelphia, says, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I have the pleasure to send you a printed specification of the Patent of Janes, for his newly invented loom, which is now in operation this city. I visited the manufactory estab lished by the person who bought the right of this state, and of those to the South, and was much gratified. We may say with respect to the loom, what the French Society of Agricul-ture said of your Plough: "A merica received the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfec

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts w cannot say too much, terms it "a Loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"-and says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself with its construction." - Richmond Enquirer.

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st.

22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107
feet back with the privilege of
building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's. wall—
The back part of said lot from
The highest price in the light of the highest price in the light of th the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back-on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by

No. 3-is a vacant lot on Short street, it as may suit purchasers.

ner lot, bounded by Mill street former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit

purchasers. No. 5-is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running

back 150 feet to an alley. No. 6-is a lot lying near the late residence of John R. Shaw, dec'd. & was the property of Mrs Natty Boulware, running back from Main street and 1391 feet back On this lot is a Hewed Log Dwelling House.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID TODD has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, corner of Main street, and Cheapside,

MERCHANDIZE. Suitable to the present and approaching sea sons, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, QUEENS', CHINA, &

GLASS WARES,
Which he will sell on the lowest terms for ish. 42 Lexington, Oct, 17.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite Mr. John Bradford. The HOUSE on Jordan's Row, in which the

Post Office is kept.

10 1-4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use,

JOHN HART. Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS, TAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, street, where they have on hand a constant without the aid of treddles, by the single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly, complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some burgh, where the nail making business has ar rived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work

will be executed on the shortest notice and

Those who think proper to favour us with

August 8, 1814.

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORI EWIS SANDERS and Co. have menced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam, at Sanders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, west and Boltons' plan, EWIS SANDERS and Co. have Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltons' pian, with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John

Scott, je in town. No. 8 83 ce 83 cents No. 15 125 cents 16 1311 17 137½ 18 144 100 19 150 112½ 118¾ 20 156± 21 162±

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in pre-ference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf handling, particularly in dyeing

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the guage reele of 120 threads two & a half yards

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-tf.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundery.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

ESPECTFUULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.— They return their sincere thanks for past paronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

An elegant assortment of Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ver been sold in the western country. try merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c. CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTCE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND. They have just received an extensive assortment of Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia, BRUSH MAKERS,

Dr. Dudley.

-is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide. will sell it altogether or divide others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia pri-No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, hounded by Mill street.

Brushes af every Description. and Steam mill street—1093 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it addition to their stock of Brushes, they have the latter and steam mill street.

site quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examning the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington. THOMAS TIBBATS. N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hogslard, Kitchen Greese, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814.

DR. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OT being endowed with a pecularity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the public universal remedies, and denouncing the idea withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to select remedies only, and with this view, he would present to the public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of medicine. The object of the proprietor of this Medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensible duty of every individual of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line powers of life. The cause of disease is usualto attempt the prevention of disease and to powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either direct or indirect, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature, of course our own design, & this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of Medicine must acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended. observer of the operation of Medicine must acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter;

Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars. The mettle parts will be furnished for six or any larger number of spindles at five dollars. and the best test of its efficacy is its demon- per spindle. GEORGE ROGERS.

Sold only in Lexington by Wm. Essex &Son. of spinning cotton.

BOOTS & SHOES. L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufactory the street of the street in their line to the satisfactory of purchasers and on good terms. ture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion-ALSO, LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which

CREDITORS & DEBTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THAT SAMUEL LONG, of the town of Lexington, hath. conveyed, the day. assigned and transferred, to the undersigned, all his estate of every description Coach and Harness Making. in trust for the payment of his debts .--The most speedy mode will be adopted ment.

J. M.KINLEY.

Oct. 3d, 1814.

WANTED.

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade. M. KENNEDY. Lexington, August 1, 1814.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Was stolen out of my stable on Monday night, the 10th inst. a DARK BAY HORSE, 5 Sept. 19.

years old last spring, upwards of 16 hands N. B.—The business will be continued at high, lofty and elegant, particularly well forethe old stand by

J. LOWRY. handed, no brand, his natural marks are a small star in his forehead, right hind foot white almost to the pastern joint, and perhaps a little white on one of his fore feet, also some and elegant, and very tractable, and when spoke to by the name of Buck, if in lead or otherwise, is very bidable—I refused forty therwise, is very bidable—I refused forty pounds in cash a few days before taken, by a gentleman from Staunton, Virginia. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to me, and the thief to justice—or, Twenty Dollars for the delivery of the horse to me, two miles N. E of Winchester, Ky.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

43-2

THOS. H. PINDELL,

16 just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D.

Strayed or Stolen ROM the stable of Mrs. Shaw, in Lexington, about three or four weeks since, a BAY HORSE, about 5 feet high, five or six years old, light mane, rubbed about 2 inches by the collar-I believe there is a very small star in his forehead, but not certain-shod before with old shoes, trots, and will pace a little. Any person taking up said horse and delivering him to the subscriber, living in Jessamine, about 3 miles from Higbee's Mill, on the Sawnoe run road, or informing him where he may get him, shall be JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

ROBT. GATEWOOD. Oct. 17, 1814. 42 -2t*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Canalle Factory.

The subscriber having engaged in the above in ine, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dipt and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fair site quality, and see the plan, will be found to have seen and seed to contract the contract of them, shall be incompleted by BEN. TAYLOR.

23.

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in Fayette county, near Bethel meeting-house, white every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fair site quality, and see the plan, will be found to have seen the contract of them.

JAS. WOOD, j. p. f. c. 4-3wp August 23, 1814.

Fayette county, to wit: This day taken up as a stray by Thomas Barnes, living in said county, near the mouth of Jack's creek, a BAY HORSE COLT, supposed two years old past, about thirteen hands high, a long main and tail, a tretter, no brand to be discovered—appraised to ten dollars.— Done before me, this 4th of August, 1814.
43-3* ROBERT FRIER, j. p.



Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to call and see this simple and expeditious mode Lexington, Oct. 17.

HERAN & MAXWELL

faction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

R. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respect-fully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-menced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheapside, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.— The Fortraits of a number of Gentle nen taken since he has been in Lexington may se seen at his room, which is open at all lour of

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL The most speedy mode will be adopted for the settlement of all his accounts. All street, and flatter themselves from their persons therefore having unsettled ac-experience in the first shops in New-York, counts with him will please to bring them Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able tofinish forward as early as possible for adjust- their work in a style not inferior to any here-tofore fir shed in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexing ton, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their acccounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY

NOTICE.

The partnership of Krikel and M'Quillen is this day dissolved by mutual consent-all white on the top of his head, occasioned by the bridle, and two small rubbed places on his right side, occasioned by the traces, and having len, who is authorised to receive the same; Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & been broke to the gears early and kept at it, is not very easy to saddle or mount, or remarkable been broke to the gears to saddle or mount, or remarkable said firm, are requested to bring them forward by good to ride, but when in gear shews lofty for settlement.

THOMAS MQUILEN. FRANCIS KRIKEL.

Maccoun, opposite the Court-house, on Main-Lexington, March 28, 1815.

JUST RECEIVED, Northern Cheese, French Brandy, Rum, Shad. Madder,

N. BURROWES. GREENVILLE SPRINGS. Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by H. PALMER. September 19, 1814.

a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.

Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.

J. DOWNING.

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual ter as at

August 7, 1814.

LOST

On the ground where the drill must er was held on Friday, 29th ult. a Musket, Bayonet and Cartouch Box—the person who he s found them will be rewarded for his troub! e by leaving them at this office:

SUPPLEMENT TO THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1814.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Victory has again crowned the efforts of the brave left division of the northern army Erie has once more witnessed their gallant exploits, and its name is now thrice renowned in the history of the present war The battle of lake Erie rendered PERRY immortal-the assault upon fort Erie illustrated the name of GAINESthe third battle of Erie has covered with glory the brave Brown and RIPLEY. On this occasion we have to lament an unusual proportion of our officers slain. Among them we must notice Col. Wood of the engineers, who had hardly began his career of arms, but had he been permitted to continue it, would have raised his fame to a level with that of our most distinguished commanders.

On this occasion we shall not be deterred by any invidious suggestions respecting our motives from doing justice to the share of praise to which the late Secretary of War is entitled on account of the brilliant successes of the northern army It ought not to be forgotten that it is to plans of his formation-generals of his choice—and arrangements of his making, that these successes are due. It deserves to be remarked as a singular predicament of our public affairs, that a man should be driven from office by the clamors of a military mob, with whose official conduct the chief magistrate of the nation expressed himself perfectly satisfied, who is defended from the charges made against him by the National Intelligencer, (a print supposed to speak the sentiments of administration) and whose accusers are anonymous, no where appear, or only articulate against him charges originating in their personal spleen or wounded vanity. That the services of such a man should be lost would be a circumstance to be regretted by every lover of his country.

We are glad to see it stated in the Intelligencer that the late Secretary was misinformed as to the fact that Alexander C. Hanson was one of a delegation that waited upon the President to demand the secretary's removal from office, because we, too, " vielding a reluctant belief" to that fact. We have as much respect for the virtues of the President's character as any man living. We respect him, not because he is in office; but because he deserves to be. But because we supported the late secretary when he, too, had power, it cannot be expected that we should refuse to do him justice, because he is out of place. It is for the sake of principles only that we have ever supported either; and it is for the sake of principles that we have made the above remarks.

Among these anonymous accusers of the late secretary of war we observe the writer of a letter purporting to be dated at Washington, which appeared in the Boston Patriot. It is a remarkable coincidence, that this print should have been made the vehicle of articles commending the ejection of the secretary of war from of-Ace, as a sacrifice necessary to appearse the opposition. Against such unworthy deviations from principle, we solemly protest, in the name of the whole republican party and are glad to find, that, at least, one part of the counsel contained in this print, is not likely to be followed. The opposers of the war are not to be admitted into the cabinet, under the preext of aiding, to carry it on.

The writer of this letter admits every material statement contained in the secretary's letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, to be strictly conformable with truth-but says, that " he ought to have retained his office; to have returned when the public mind was calmed; and have re-established himself in the opinion of the nation." Whether he ought to have retained his office upon such terms, and to have returned to Washington, when the public mind was calmed, was a matter of which he was to judge for himself-but, as " to re-estab-Hishing himself in the opinion of the nation," it does not appear that he had lost their good opinion. The militia officers of the district of Columbia, "influenced by feelings of resentment," had, indeed, declared, their determination to resign, tather than obey the President's orders, burmunicated through him-but we do not perceive how their opinion can be considered that of the nation. - N. Adv.

[We cannot prevail upon ourselves to put the following proclamation into circulation, without accompany it with a remark that the enemy had been defeated and taken up their retreat six DAYS, and it was Two DAYS after the Vermont militia had been actually discharged by General Macomb before Governor Chittenden issued his proclamation .- D. Press.

The following is Gov. Chittenden's Patriotic proclamation.

By the Governor of the state of Vermont A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears, that the war, in which our country is unfortunately engaged, has assumed an entirely different character, since its first commencement, and has become almost exclusively defensive, and is prosecuted by the enemy with a spirit, unexampled during pending negotiations for peace, which leaves no prospect of safety but in a manly and united determination to meet invasion at every point, and expel the invader.

And whereas, notwithstanding the signal and glorious naval victory lately achieved by our gallant com. M.Donough and his brave officers and seamen, over a superior British naval force, on Lake Champlain; and a like discomfiture of the enemy's whole land force, concentrated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Macombis small but valiant band of regular troops, aided and powerfully supported by our patriotic, virtuous and brave volunteers, who flew to meet the invador with an alertness and spirit unexampled in this or any other country, it is stated to me, that the British arms is still on the frontier of our sister state, collecting and concentrating a powerful force, indicating further operations of aggression.

And Whereas, the conflict has become a common and not a party concern, the time has now arrived when all degrading party distinctions and animosities, however we may have differed respecting the policy of declaring, or the mode of prosecuting the war, ought to be laid aside; that every heart may be stimulated, and every arm nerved, for the protection of our common country, our liberty, our altars and our firesides; in the defence of which we may, with a humble confidence look to heaven for assistance and protec-

Now therefore, I Martin Chitenden, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the state of Vermont, do issue this my proclamation, earnestly exorting all the good people of this State, by that love of country, which so signally distinguished our fathers, in their glorious and successful struggle for our independence, to unite both heart and hand, in detence of our common interest, and every thing dear to freemen

I do enjoin it upon all officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies of the militia of this state, to exert themselves in the execution of their respective duties, in placing those under their command in a complete state of readiness, and without further order, to march at a moments warning, to meet any invasion which may be attempted, and to chastise and expel the invader.

And I would earnestly recommend it to those, who, by the lenity of our laws are exempt from ordinary military duty, where they have not already done it, to organize themselves into companies, and equip and stand in readines to meet the approaching crisis, reminding them that it is their property, themselves and their families that are, in common with others, to be perfected.

And more especially, I would recommend it to the select-men and civil authorities of the respective towns, to be vigilant in the execution of the duties enjoined on them in providing ammunition, and in affording such assistance to the militia as their situations may require.

After witnessing the severe and degrading terms imposed on many of our fellow citizens on the seaboard, no man, who is mindful of what he owes to his country and to his own character, can advocate submission while resistance is practicable

The fate of Alexandria forcibly appeals to the proud feelings of every American, to exert the augmented force and resources with what it has pleased a beneficent Providence to bless us, for the defence and security of that soil and those rights, rendered inestimable by having been purchased by the blood of our fathers.

Given under my hand at Jerico, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.
MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By his Excellency's command, SAMUEL SWIFT, Secretary.

CAPT BLAKELEY'S CRUIZE, &c.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Johnson Blakeley to the Secretary of the Navy.
U.S. S. WASP,

L'Orient, 8th July, 1814.

Sin—On Tuesday the 28th ult, being then in lat. 48, 36, N. and long. 11, 15, W. we fell in with and engaged, and after an action of nineteen minutes, captured his Britannic Maje sty's sloop of war the Reindeer, William Manners, Esq. commander. Annexed are the minutes of our proceeding on that day, prior to and during the continuance of the action.

Where all did their duty and each appeared

anxious to excel, it is very difficult to discriminate. It is, however, only rendering them their merited due, when it is declared of Lts. Reiley and Bury, 1st and 3d of this vessel, & whose names will be found among those of the conquerors of the Guerrier and the Java; and of Mr Tillinghast, 2d Lieut, who was greatly instrumental in the capture of the Boxer; that their conduct and courage on this occasion, fulfilled the highest expectation and gratified every wish. Sailing-master Carr is also entitled to great credit for the zeal and ability with which he discharged his various duties.

The cool and patient conduct of every officer and man while exposed to the fire of the shifting gun of the enemy and without an opportunity of returning it, could only be equalled by the animation and ardor exhibited when actually engaged, or by the promptitude and firmness with which every attempt of the enemy to board was met and successfully repelled— Such conduct may be seen, but cannot well be

The Reindeer mounted sixteen 24lb carronades, two long 6 or 9 pounders, and a shifting 12 pound carronade, with a complement of on board one hundred and eighteen men. Her crew were said to be the pride of Plymouth

Our loss in men has been severe, owing in part to the proximity of the two vessels and the extreme smoothness of the sea, but chiefly in repelling boarders. That of the enemy, however, was infinitely more so as will be seen by the list of killed and wounded, on both

Six round shot struck our hull, and many grape which did not penetrate far. The fore-mast received a 24 lb shot, which passed thro' its centre, and our rigging and sails were a good deal injured.

The Reindeer was literally cut to pieces in a line with her ports; her upper works, boats & spare spars were one complete wreck. A breeze springing up next afternoon her foremast went by the board.

Having received all the prisoners on board, which from the number of wounded occupied much time, together with their baggage, the Reindeer was on the evening of the 29th set on fire and in a few hours blew up.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, J. BLAKELEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones. Secretary of the Navy.

Minutes of the action between the United States S Wasp, and H. B. M. S Reindeer, on the 28th June, 1814, Lat. 48, 36, N. Long. 11,

At 4, A. M. light breezes and cloudy; at 1.4 after 4 discovered, two sails, two points before the lee beam, kept away in chase, shortly af-ter discovered one sail, on the weather beam; ter discovered one sail, on the weather beam; altered the course and hauled by in chase of the sail to windward At 8 sail to windward bore E. N. E. wind very light; at 10 the stranger sail bearing E. by N. hoisted an English ensign and pendant, and displayed a signal at the main (blue and yellow diagonally,) Merital Court 12. B. dian light airs and clouds, at half past 12, P. M. the enemy shewed a blue and white flag, diagonally, at the fore, and fired a gun, 1 h. 15 m. called all hands to quarters and prepared for action, 1 h. 22 m believing we could weather the enemy, tacked ship and stood for him, 1 h. 50 m.—the enemy tacked ship and stood from us, 1 h. 56 m.—hoisted our colors and fired a gun to windward, which was answered by the enemy with another to windward, 2 h. 20 m—the enemy still standing from us—set the royals, 2 h. 25 m.—set the flying jib, 2 h. 29 m.—the enemy having tacked for us, took in the staysails, 2 h. 47 m. furled the royals, 2 h. 51 m. seeing that the enemy would be able to weather us, tacked ship, 3 h. 3 m.—the enemy hoisted his flying jib; brailed up our mizen, 3 h. 15 menemy on our weather quarter, distant about 60 yards, fired his shifting gun, a 12 pound carronade at us, loaded with round and grape shot, from his top gallant fore castle, 3 in 17 m. fired the same gun a second time, 3 h. 19 m — fired it a third time, 3 h. 21 m.—fired it a fourth time, 3 h. 24 m—a fifth shot, all from the same gun. Finding they did not get sufficiently on the beam to enable us to bring our guns to bear, put the helm a-lee, and at 26 minutes after 3, commenced the action with the after carronade on the starboard side, and fired in succession 3 h. 4 m. hauled up the

mainsail 3 40 m. the enemy having his larboard bow in contact with our larboard quarter endeavored to board us, but was repulsed in every attempt-at 3 h. 44 m. orders were given to board in turn, which were promptly executed, when all resistance immediately ceased, and at 3 h. 45 m. the enemy hauled down his

J. BLAKELEY.

RECAPITULATION. Wounded

BRITSISH LOSS. Killed—William Manners, esq. commander 3

J. T. Barton, purser; and 23 petty officers and

Wounded-Thos Chambers, 1st Lieutenant; Richard Jones, master; and forty petty off:

Scamen.	
RECAPITULATION.	
Killed	25
WOUNDED.	
Dangerously	10
Severely	17
Slightly	15

Whole number wounded [In the course of the cruize of the Wasp; she captured 8 vessels of the enemy, viz:
Bark Neptune, 207 tons—13 men-burnt. Brig William, 91 tons, 6 men-burnt.

Brig Pallas, 131 tons, 2 guns, 8 men-scut Galliet Henrietta, 171 tons, 11 men ; given

up to prisoners.
Ship Orange Boven, 325 tons, 17 men, 8 -scuttled.

Brig Reindeer, 380 tons, 118 men, 21 gunses

Brig Regulator, 112 tons, 8 men—burnt. Schooner Jenny, 151 tons, 10 men, laden with sweet oil—burnt]

FROM A LONDON PAPER. Disturbances of Switzerland.—Vesterday are rived a mail from Holland. It gives an account of a dissatisfaction in some of the Cantons of Switzerland to the new Constitutions: That the fallen Tyrant should have yet many friends and partizans in the demi French Carao tons, is a circumstance that will surprize no one who considers of what a mixed breed the population consists, and who remembers that they were the abettors of Bonapare's mfs mous invasion of that country in a period peace. This disagreement, it is anticipated if not speedily put an end to, will have the enfect of preventing Switzerland from sending Representative at the Congressss.

It is very generally asserted in private letters from Paris, several of which are have seen, that the account of the disturbance at Nemours was of a more serious nature than has been suffered to transpire. It was proposed to raise Bonaparte's standard, and march at once to Paris, to invite the imperial Guards to join them. The whole party, officers & men agreed. The officers, however, quickly perceived their folly, and attempted to restrain the men, many of whom mutined against them, and proceeded even to the shedding of blood. Marshal Oudinot, who was at that moment at Paris, no sooner received information of it, than he went down and hanged or shot three of the ringleaders. The King was inclined to have pardoned them; but the Marshal advised their in stant execution. Deploring as we do the occurrence of such an event as indicate ing a partiality for Bonaparte amongst nch soldiers, we nevertheless a prove of the decision and applaud the fidelity of Oudinot.

State of Kentucky.

MERCER COUNTY, SCT .- September Term, 1814

Abraham Bowman, against the Heirs of John
Thomas, deed. &c. &c. deft.
On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the order for the reviving of this suit against the heirs of John
Thomas, dec. made at the last term of this court he amended by inserting the name of court, be amended by inserting the name of Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one of the children of John Thomas, dec. and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do ants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do appear here on the first day of the next March Term of this Court, and shew cause if any they have, why the interiocutory decree, for meily pronounced herein against their dec'd ancestor, should not be carried into effect by a final decree to be pronounced thereon and its final decree to be pronounced thereon-and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some public newspaper in the commonwealth, authoris, ed by law to make such publication.

A copy Attest, THO ALLEN, Clk.

COTTON YARN, Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduc ced prices, for sale at the Factory of JOHN JONES

Water street, Lexington.

THY REQUEST!

ORATION,

Delivered by T. M. HICKEY, at the public examination of the Students of Transylvania University, Oct. 4, 1814, ON GOVERNMENT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

To offer apologies or expostulations on an occasion like the present, would be both tedious to you, and useless and awkward to me; you are well aware that I arise to address you in conformity to a regulation of the Seminary to which I belong : and I am fully satisfied, considering the intelligence of the audience before me, that in performing my duty to the extent of my abilities, though I may not deserve applause, I shall, at least, secure myself from censure.

The science of government is a subject which has ever attracted, in a great degree, the attention of the learned of every age and counregard the necessity of its try -Whether v existence, or the ty of its forms, we must certainly acknowledge that it deserves our most serious consideration. Where there is no arm to shield the weak from the oppression of the strong-where the ignorant and unsuspecting lie an open prey to the wicked snares and wiles of the crafty—where no law restrains the boundless ambition of the aspiring few, who taking advantage of the cre-dulity of mankind, attempt to usurp absolute dominion over their fellow creatures, in which they are neither warranted by the laws of nature, nor of God-miserable must be the condition of any society-loathsome, even existence itself, in any state. Concerning the best plan to be adopted in the construction of a plan to be adopted in the construction of a political system, legislators ever have, and still continue to differ; but in this they all agree, that the object of laws of every kind, ought to be the security of those whom they givern. Politics, like all other branches of knowledge, are no doubt, susceptible of progressive proportions. gressive improvement, in proportion as man becomes more enlightened by experience, or better acquainted with their various operations upon the interests of various communities. One of the greatest poets of the English lan-

For forms of government let fools contest; That which is best administer'd is best.

guage, has thus expressed himself upon this

The truth of the latter asssertion will be candily granted by all; but the premises which because on that ground may, in my humble opinion, be objected to with the greatest pro-polety, notwithstanding the high authority com which it comes. To be convinced of this tisisionly necessary to reflect how much more able to mal-administration and abuse, is that ar which is possessed by hereditary right, sponsible to no earthly tribunal, in the exer the effits functions, than that which is only the gated for a specified time, with full accountability to the judgment of the people. to farther into the discussion of this ques-I propose to speak more particularly of polity chosen by our fore farthers for the hment of these states—In doing this, I scious that any observations w Coan make, will be quite superficial and unin-teresting to this learned assembly; but I trust, same kind of indulgence they have hereextended to me, will not be withheld at

In taking a cursory view of the rises and alls of empires and states, in meditating on the many millions who have ever been forced to bend their necks to the galling yoke of ty. ranny, what heart of stone dies not glow with the holy ardour of gratitude towards those sages and law-givers who, from time to time, arose to cheer the dreary gloom of despotism, by the establishment of a government founded upon the rights of man? Among these we may enumerate the immortal heroes of seventy-six. When those heroes had toiled and struggled through the well fought war of the revolution, the purpose of finally securing the object for which they had engaged in it, they carefully examined the many political theories which had been suggested by the wisdom, or confirmed by the experience of former times. Equality, conspicuous in the cabinet as in the field, they duly considered the relative advantages of each, and selected with judgment such parts as were peculiarly adapted to the situation and disposition of the American They were not guided in this glorious undertaking, as is too often the case, by motives of self-aggrandizement, either in power or wealth; but actuated by a noble desire to meliorate the situation of their fellow-mento alleviate the misfortunes to which they had been so long subject-and to build their future prosperity on a solid foundation. Under the influence of such sentiments, assisted by the rich store of antiquity, they organised that constitution, which has long shed its blessings over this favored land.

The joyful American bursting asunder and oasting from him the shackles of oppression, walks forth, in all the conscious dignity of a freeman; this is the charter of our liberty and independence. Not that liberty which delights in the commission of wanton acts of injustice; but the pure and rational fruition of all the privileges consistent with the peace and good order of society. Sovereignty, rescued from the rude hands of the usurper, is restored to its original and rightful owners—the people. Tis they who alone are concerned in it--'tis with them to confer it upon another; and whenever exercised against their will-'tis usurpation Man, when he enters into a social compact, necessarily delivers up a portion of his natural freed m, that he may enjoy the remainder, undisturbed by the external assaults of those whom chance, or live of spoil, may make his foe; but in the course of time, it often happens, that this very surrender is made the instrument of depriving him of the small balance which he retains to himself...-Hence, result monarchies, more or less despotie ; and hence it is that governments become subver-sive of the very end for which they were instituted. To steer a middle course, between the two extremes of licentiousness and tyrannic sway, seemed to be the grand desideratum. In this they have realized the fondest expecta-

Of the many excellencies which may be observed in this admirable institution, there is none, I am sure, which will sooner meet the approbation of the truly noble mind than the total prohibition of all law by which power or distinction may be obtained by inheritance. It is this absurd principle which now seats a madman on the throne of England, and the immediate tendency of which ever is to take om real worth the honors and rewards bestowed upon the mere casualty of birth. It requires no very deep investigation into the designs of nature, to prove that "this world was not made for Caeser." She is a parent kind alike to all. She is a parent kind alike to all. The lord in his castle is born as helpless as the peasant in his cot. It is from his greater deeds, from the better arrangement of the talents laid to his charge, and not from her, that any one derives genuine superiority.

In these, and in many other respects, the American constitution may be said to be equaled by none. I do not however presume it is entirely without defect, or that it may not be susceptible of such salutary amendments as time may require. Imperfection is incident to all human things. In the most well-wrought picture that ever came from the hands of a painter, we may discover parts which might be improved by some delicate strokes of the pencil. In the most labored productions of the human mind, the piercing eye of the cri-tic will discern some plausible blemishes. It is not therefore to be wondered if this sys-tem share the common fate. But it cannot be for a moment doubted, that for the preservation of the essential rights of mankind, for the promotion of the happiness and security of society, it surpasses every civil code exist-

ing on the face of the globe

If we turn our eyes from this pleasing pros-pect to the situation of devoted Europe, what a mournful contrast presents itself to our view! A dreary represent, a saddening spectable of human wee!—A clan of tyrants, and a land of slaves! There man is dragged from peace and home, like beasts to slaughter-and for-ced o shed his blood-to sacrifice his life, in fields of death and devastation; in order defend and support that power by which he is enslaved—to feed the insatiable ambition of the cruel despots who rule over him; to rivet firmer the very chains by which he is bound. Here may we behold the utmost pomp and glitter of princely pride, surrounded and upheld by the extremity of human wretchedness. Here men is born to serve his brother man, to tremble at his nod—to obey his haughty call. In contemplating so deplorable a picture of human depravity-well may we excuse the enthisizstic patriot, who in the anguish of despair, exclaims, in the language of the immortal avenger of Roman Liberty: "O virtue, thou are but a name!" This unhappy, this unfortunate quarter of the earth has been for more than twenty years deluged in the blood of a most destructive and unparalleled war. Nor till late has peace resumed her seat. The abolition of the French monarchy, by the removal of the Bourbon family at the commencement of the former revolution, but cleared the way for the perpetration of the most shocking deeds, for all the horrors of the most dreadful carnage that ever disgraced humanity. guillotine was choaked with the swarms of its victims—Even death was glutted by the oceans of blood. Faction after faction arose—party after party succeeded to the exercise of supreme power; but all seemed enraged by the same demon of fury-all built their hopes on anarchy, domestic slaughter, and foreign conquest This state of "confusion now confound was followed by the re-establishment of the throne of France. Then burst forth a thun-dering voicano which threatened to swallow up the nations of the earth in one universal tyranny. The greedy Corsican, not content with the empire which he had usurped, having south, flushed with the joy of victory, blinded by the adulation of flattery, conceived the dark design of undivided dominion, and hoped, in one grasp, to wield the sceptre of the civilized world. To accomplish this he marched at the head of his victorious legions to encounter the north. For a moment he seemed to succeed-Russia trembled for her fate.-Even the fast anchored Isle tottered on its base. But Heaven frowned upon the vain at-tempt, and Napoleon fell! The tyrant dropt his crown and slunk back into sea from whence

He left that name, at which the world grew pale, To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

Such, my audience, is the miserable instability, such the mournful fluctuations of the despotic politics of Europe. To prevent the introduction of these evils into our country, our fathers bled, our fathers conquered. To secure their eternal exclusion from our soil, they established the American republic, hav-ing justice for its basis, liberty and equality its object Whether we survey the wide extended regions of Asiatic population, or trace in their lengthened course the burning sands of Africa, the heart still sickens at the sight. Idolatry, ignorance, superstition and barbarity, with all the sad concomitants of indolence and ease, conspire to banish freedom, virtue and happiness from those shores. merica alone presents those prospects which delight he enraptured, the philanthropic This is the land of liberty—the republic left to cheer a desponding worldthe refuge of the oppressed of all nations. Here the broken-hearted Swiss may rest from his toils, and find a new Switzerland in the wilds of Co'umbia-Here the afflicted Hibernian may sit him down at his own fire-side, and enjoy the sweets of domestic life, undismayed by British press gangs, unawed by Brit-

ish persecution.

What praise, what gratitude is not due to these patriotic warriors, whose valor, and whose labors achieved that liberty and independence which we justly hold so dear!—What tongue can do justice to their sacred memory!—Immortal spirits! tho' you have passed " that bourne from whence no traveller returns," the power of death falls far short of your nobier part. In the grateful recollections of a much indebted country, you shall never Posterity will hail you as the authors of their freedom and the benefactors of the human race. Your names will be revered by the good and wise, your deeds will glitter on the roll of tame, undiminished amidst the fleeting revolutions of earthly powers to the latest age:

Till time, like him of Gaza in his wrath, Plucking the pillars which support the world In nature's ample ruins lies ent mb'd.

Having said thus much in relation to the origin and comparative worth of our dearbought constitution, I beg leave to add a few remarks on some of the vils, in a measure peculiar to it, and against which it is most essentially requisite to guard, in order to preserve it inviolate, and hand it down as we received it to the succeeding generation; but on this part of my subject, both on account of my limited time and talents, I shall not be able to

expatiate at any considerable length.

It is a remarkable fact which must be evident to all, in the least acquainted with the historic page, that nearly every popular form of government which has appeared in the world, from the petty democracies of Greece to the great republic of the United States, have been the result of a virtuous, simple and moral state of society; and the farther any such people have receded from this condition, the nearer they have approached the brink of their destruction-the grand vortex of tyranny and usurpation When in any free country we behold men who sacrifice every principle of honesty-who barter their dearest rights for the foul purpose of accumulating useless hordes of gold-when we see others prostituting their honor, forsaking the paths of virtue and jus-tice in order to gratify their lawless lust of glory and power-when, in fine, corruption and mmorality become familiar by their frequency to the public eye, then may we proclaim with certainty the ruin of such a state, however wise her institutions, however just and equal her laws. It was the inexorable chastity of Lucretia which caused the expulsion of the Tarquins, and laid the foundation of Roman liberty:—but in after times, when men had been corrupted by the baneful influence of luxury, protracted commerce and superfluous -when military renown and the conquest of foreign regions were their sole de-light, not even the divine virtues of Brutus could save his country from Caesar's ambition; for though the usurper fell, though he suffered "a Roman vengeance for his parricide," he triumphed in his fall. Vice and degeneracy had eradicated from their hearts the noble love of freedom, and prepared them for the reception of a tyrant's rule. The plains of Phillippi were reddened with gore of the magnanimous pair, and in them perished the "last of the Romans." But why revert to antiquity? why stray for examples beyond the limits of our own territory, or look farther back than our own age? Who were the fathers of this republic? A virtuous land in arms, under the guidance of the good and great hero of Ver-non's mount—As long as we imitate them—as long as we emulate their deeds, we will be

triumphant over every effort of internal faction or external foes Foreign commerce, when subject to no restraint, has always been considered destructive to the principle of republicanism. It has, to be sure, rescued many nations from the darkness of ignorance and barbarity; but it is no less true that it has plunged as many others from the most refined state of civilization, to the lowest degradation of savage life. Few people, it seems, have had the wisdom to guess at what point to stop. As the medicinal art, when confined within the bounds of certain fixed rules, serves to heal and support the lan-guishing frame of man, so commerce when made the instrument of supplying those necessities which nature has denied, may prove the most essential benefit to a body politic; but either, if carried to the extreme, are productive of the greatest mischief. The various blessings dispensed by Providence on various portions of the earth, have established a certain original dependence of the one upon the other, and a reciprocal intercourse between them; but unlimited commerce is the parent of luxury, which damps the enlivening fire of patriotism, and effeminates the offspring of a valiant ancestry. A reference to the natural situation of the United States, and their manifest advantages in soil, climate and inexhaustible resources, justify the fond hope that in no distant day the American will be able to spurn the low servility of a reliance upon others, and resting on the broad basis of virtue, to wear the product of his own loom, and quaff the nectar of his own vineyard, convinced of the justnesss of the poet's judgment:

That trade's proud empire hastes to swift

decay,
As ocean wastes the labour'd mole away:-While self-dependent power can time defy, As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

In speaking on a subject so nearly connected with it, might be reckoned a neglect by some, to say nothing of the present state of our national affairs; I therefore claim your attention for a moment longer.

That war exists it would be superfluous to inform the inhabitants of a city which was so brilliantly illuminated at its declaration, and which, to do it justice, has poured forth most precious blood in its support. Yes, enemy is at our doors! Our capitol is levelled the dust !- The Canadian dream has passed away!-- Self-defence is now the watchword !- An honorable peace, though howed for is little expected. Our foe, ever haughty, is now still more so, from her late success, disengaged from the wars of Europe, she may now strike upon us with redoubled force. They talk of re-colonization!—of unconditional submission!—But if the American people unite with a firm determination to defend their altars and their fire-sides from the unhallowed footsteps of the invader, their boasting menaces recoiling back with shame upon themselves, will but add new glory to this repub-lic. Secure under the strong arm of freedom, unparalized by the fiend of disunion, we wilk stand forever, should the earth rise in arms against us :--

Till wrapt in fire the realms of ather glow, And heaven's last thunder shakes the world below.

Port of Savannah, (Geo.) Sept. 20. A YANKEE TRICK.

Arrived, at this port, on Thursday last, gun vessels 160 and 151, the former commanded by sailing master Paine, and the latter by sailing master Collins, with their prize the British privateer Fortune of War, of four guns and forty men, which was captured by them on the 10th inst. near Sapelo Bar. The following are the particulars of the capture of the above vessel:

On the 10th instant, both gun vessels anchored off the High Point of Sapelo, when sailing master Paine was informed that an armed boat had landed near Mr. Richardson's place. Two boats well manned were instantly despatched from Nos. 160 and 151 in pursuit of her, when they soon after returned with twelve prisoners, who belonged to the boat. On enquiry they were found to be a part of the crew of a British privateer, then lying in Sapelo Sound. Mr. Paine on receiving this information ordered the gun vessels under way, and stood for the privateer. No. 160 being ahead, hoisted the English colors over the American for a decoy, and proceeded to the privateer. The privateer observing the gun vessels coming down, got under weigh and stood for the bar; but on perceiving the American colors under the English, immediately hove to, (under the impression that the gun vessel had been captured by her boat's crew) and remained so until No. 160 fired into her from a 32 pounder, which killed one man, wounded 3, and injured her sails and rigging very much.

The privateer then struck without firing a gun. If the above mentioned decoy had not been resorted to, the privateer would have made her escape, as she sailed much faster than the gun boats.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled " an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state, in conformity with directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging & finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjuding and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appreprietary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state, and for other purposes, passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,

Acting Secretary of State.

RICHARD RUSH, Attorney General. Washington, October 3, 1814.

Jessamine County. Taken up by Samuel Knox, living near the mouth of Hickman's creek, a grey mare, about 13 1-2 hands high, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder C; appraised to \$20.

A copy. JOHN METCALF, j. p.

Clarke County, to wit:

Taken up by Robert Schoolar living on the waters of Four Mile, three miles from Winchester, a BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, hip shot, has a blaze face, the off hind foot white, appraised to \$27 50. Posted efore me the 16th of August, 1814

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JOHN WARD, j. p. Clarke County, to wit: